The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Important Foreign Intelligence received by the lateſt arrivals.

FLORENCE, July 23.

On the 19th inſtant, Mr. Windham, the Engliſh miniſter, received by a courier, the news of the ſurrender of Naples to the Royal arms. That city as well as its forts are now in the King's power, and garriſoned in his majeſty's name, by Cardinal Ruffo's Army and the Ruſſians. The perfidious Caracciolo and ſeveral other nobles, traitors to their ſovereign, have been hanged on board the Neapolitan frigate where they were ſeized in a ſhip which was going to have taken them to Malta. The ſame courier has ſent us advice of the entry of the Britiſh fleet into the Mediterranean, conſiſting of a great number of ſhips of the line, frigates and cutters, with a conſiderable body of Engliſh troops, deſtined to act in Italy as circumſtances may require.

About 1000 of Macdonald's army having taken poſſeſſion of the forts of Carlogano in the way to the mountains of St. Pelegrino. The Auſtrians who had received information of it purſued, overtook and entirely diſperſed them, ſeizing all their baggage. The inhabitants of St. Marcello likewiſe attacked another corps, and took 150 priſoners, Piedmonteſe and French.

PETERSBURGH, July 25.

His majeſty the emperor of all the Ruſſias, has declared WAR to the King of Spain, as an ally to France.

ALESSANDRIA, July 24.

The French garriſon in our Citadel conſiſted of 2166 non commiſſioned officers and privates, and 233 officers who marched out yeſterday under a ſtrong eſcort, and were conducted as priſoners of war to Germany. In the citadel which is very much ruined by the bombs, have been found 203 pieces of cannon of different calibre, 40 ammunition and 30 baggage waggons, a great quantity of military ſtores, but a very ſcanty lot of proviſions. Among the garriſon are Greeks, Swiſs, Ciſalpines, Piedmonteſe and Poles, many of whom have immediately entered the Imperial ſervice of their own accord.

TURIN, July 26.

We are informed that a conſiderable corps of Moreau's army has taken the road to Feltre. Five thouſand men who compoſe it, are ſaid to have landed at Port Maurizio. The French have impoſed a contribution of four millions upon the city of Genoa, and Savona is to pay two millions. Skirmiſhes are daily fought in the environs of Diego, between the French and the inſurgents, the latter took 24 priſoners on the 13th.

At the town of Mondovi 250 Auſtrians troops are arrived.

A Ruſſian corps of 15,000 men has paſſed in great haſte, through this city, going to Coni and coming from Alexandria.

THE HOSTILE FLEETS.

TORBAY, Auguſt 17.

The fleet under the command of lord Keith, are all ſafely arrived here, in which Portſmouth there are 58 ſail of the line, beſides a great number of ſmaller veſſels—the French and Spaniſh fleets entered Breſt harbor on the 13th inſtant, where they are now ſtripping and refitting preparatory to another cruiſe.

VIENNA, Auguſt 28.

BLOODY BATTLE.

The day before yeſterday Captain Long arrived here with a full account of the Battle of Novi, which was this day communicated to the public in a ſupplement extraordinary to the Court Gazette. The following are the moſt important particulars:

"The enemy's army conſiſted of about 45,000 men. It was firſt reſolved not to oppoſe their advancing into the plains, but to prevent diſagreeable conſequences and placing the moſt unlimited confidence in the valour of his troops, Field Marſhal Suwarrow was induced to attack the enemy in his poſition, which however, as appeared from the firſt accounts, coſt the lives of a number of brave men, but was in the end attended by the happieſt ſucceſs. General Melas taking poſſeſſion of the heights of Novi decided the Victory. This happy event cauſed ſuch conſternation among the enemy, that after ſhewing the utmoſt firmneſs the whole day, they now fled towards the road of Ovada, and Gen. Kray continued the attacks with ſo much advantage, maneuvred ſo ſkilfully, againſt the enemy's rear that he took 2000 priſoners, among whom was the Gen. of diviſion Colli, beſides ſeveral pieces of cannon and ammunition waggons.

"The enemy's loſs conſiſts at leaſt in 3000 killed, 4000 priſoners and above 4000 wounded. Among the priſoners are the two generals, of diviſion Grouch and Perignon, and the generals, of brigade Colli and Burdon. The gen. in chief, Joubert was wounded at the commencement of the action and died of his wounds at Novi. The generals of the enemy who were made priſoners unanimouſly ſtate, that their loſs conſiſts, upon the whole, of EIGHTEEN THOUSAND MEN, and that their wounded dreadfully mauled by our well directed grape ſhot are,

"Our loſs in killed conſiſts in 13 officers and 880 privates; wounded, 40 ſtaff and 158 commiſſioned officers and 1360 privates; priſoners and miſſing, beſides general Luſignan, 24 officers & 1320 private, of which latter, however, only 700, who were wounded, are actually priſoners, the remainder who were ſeparated from the army during the battle, are now moſtly returning to their regiments.

"At the departure of the courier, the accounts of the loſs of the Ruſſians were not complete. The Ruſſian General Tſchuwparow is among the wounded.

"In the night from the 15th to 16th, the enemy continued his retreat towards de Genoa, and the diviſion of General St. Cyr took poſſeſſion of the Red Mountain and the heights which, command the roads of Cavi, to cover their retreat.

"On the arrival of major-general Karaczay, who was ordered to purſue the enemy, we had taken 36 pieces of cannon and 200 ammunition wagons.

"Thus ended a battle, which was carried on from three o'clock in the morning till late at night, with the moſt unexampled bravery of the troops on both ſides."

LONDON, Auguſt 9.

By the French letters of the 30th ult. we gain ſome intelligence from Cadiz, which reached Paris on the night of the 28th, ſtating that the French and Spaniſh fleets had appeared in thoſe ſeas. A ſmall veſſel entered Cadiz to repair its rudder, but ſailed again for the fleets the next day, with fourteen tranſports of proviſions which were to be taken in immediately, as the fleets were not to ſtop. The Capt. reports, that in paſſing the Straits they ſaw a ſhip and corvette ſailing from Gibraltar; the latter was taken, and three of their faſt-ſailing ſhips were in purſuit of the Engliſh veſſel, which muſt have been captured, as the nights were too ſhort to favor her eſcape. The combined ſquadrons conſiſted of twenty Spaniſh and twenty ſix French ſhips, and they were to be joined by ſome others from Cadiz, five from Rochefort, and five from Breſt making above fifty-ſix ſhips of the line, which were to unblock the Texel, to releaſe twelve Dutch men of war, and by that means to render their number ſixty-eight in all. It is impoſſible adds this letter, that the Engliſh fleet before Genoa could return ſo ſoon to the ocean, becauſe the winds and tides being contrary at this ſeaſon, render the paſſage of the Straits extremely difficult and dangerous; beſides, the Engliſh fleets are ignorant of the deſtination of the combined ſquadrons. With ſuch impoſing forces, it is very eaſy to watch and even to intercept the ſecret expedition from England, if it ſhould have failed. Thoſe ten Ruſſian ſhips of the line, with their tranſports, and the fleet before the Texel, may alſo fall into our hands, with the mercantile convoy from the Weſt-Indies, which uſually arrives at this ſeaſon.

Several veſſels in the harbour of Dublin, are preparing to receive cavalry corps, who are deſtined for England, to join the forces preparing for the ſecret expedition.

The duke of Broglio is to command the corps of the Prince de Conde, deſtined to act with the Ruſſians on the Rhine.

The French and Dutch Republics are preparing to receive the attack with which they are threatened by the Engliſh, troops are marching to the coaſts, batteries are erecting, and means purſued to maintain internal tranquility, when the event ſhall take place. Is there not a poſſibility of giving them too much time for preparation.

Auguſt 13.

The following paragraph appears in this evening's Courier.

COURIER OFFICE, 2, P. M.

We ſtop the preſs to ſay that an expreſs is ſaid to have juſt arrived to government, with an account of the hoſtile FLEET BEING OFF IRELAND—We ſuppoſe the enemy have divided their fleet, one part has been ſent to Ireland, and and another is going to Rochefort and Breſt.

Should Ireland be the deſtination of the enemy, we have the ſatisfaction to reflect that the kingdom never preſented ſo formidable an attitude. The entire range of coaſt, wherever a landing would be practicable, is now in the beſt poſſible ſtate of defence, the vigilance of government having left nothing to chance.

This morning, about one o'clock, diſpatches were received at the admiralty office, from Lord Keith. They were bro't to England by the telegraphe hired armed brig, which was diſpatched by lord Kieth on the 31ſt ult. on the 27th he had paſſed the gut of Gibraltar, with 31 ſail of the line, and when the telegraphe parted company, the Britiſh fleet was off cape St. Vincent ſtanding to the northward with a preſs of ſail.—Should lord Keith not have fallen in with the combined fleet, he will probably puſh towards Breſt, and there wait for the approach of the enemy.

A letter from Bruſſels, dated July 22, ſays that General Beguinot has left Bruſſels, and gone to eſtabliſh his head quarters at Ghent.

Auguſt 27.

Lord Bridport, with 20 ſhips of the line, left Torbay on the 20th, to reſume the blockade of Breſt, and to prevent the Spaniſh ſhips of war from joining the combined fleet.

The Engliſh Expedition againſt Holland.

LONDON, Auguſt 31.

We at length have it in our power to relieve, in ſome meaſure, the public anxiety in regard to the armament on the coaſt of Holland.

THIS day at one o'clock, Admiral lord Duncan's firſt lieutenant arrived at the Admiralty with diſpatches from his lordſhip, containing the important intelligence of the Britiſh forces having taking the fortreſs of Helder, on the coaſt of Holland, by ſtorm. The enemy in the conflict are ſaid to have loſt 1500 men; and we lament to ſay, the loſs on our ſide is ſtated at 500 men in killed and wounded, chiefly belonging to the guards. Among the officers killed, whoſe deaths it is afflicting to record, are colonel Smollet, of the guards, and Major Hay of the artillery. Gen. Sir James Pulteney and Mr. John Hope are among the wounded. The troops began to diſembark on Tueſday morning laſt, at 2 o'clock, and the action between the enemy and the Britiſh forces laſted till 4 in the morning.

Sept. 3—At a very late hour yeſterday afternoon, we ſtopped the preſs to announce the arrival of captain Hope, firſt captain to lord Admiral Duncan, and captain Oughton, firſt captain to Vice Admiral Mitchel, with diſpatches for the admiralty—and of colonel Maitland of the guards, with diſpatches from general Abercrombie to Mr. Dundas, containing the official details of the ſucceſs of our gallant troops in Holland, with the further intelligence of the ſurrender of part of the Dutch fleet.

Surrender of the whole Dutch Fleet.

Our readers will ſee by lord Duncan's letter that he had no doubt of the remainder of the Dutch fleet being at the time of his writing, in the poſſeſſion of Admiral Mitchel.

AS there is a greater Depth of Water on that ſide of the Mars Diep, which is next to the Helder point, than on the ſide cloſe to the Texel Iſland, our line of battle ſhips were enabled to follow the Dutch Fleet into the Texel, when thoſe already mentioned in the Gazette ſurrendered. Adm. Mitchel in his letter to lord Duncan ſtates, that he was determined to follow the remainder even to the walls of Amſterdam; and the gallant admiral has, indeed kept his word, for this forenoon an officer of the navy arrived at the Admiralty with an account of his ſucceſs. The admiral after his firſt ſurrender of part of the Dutch Fleet, as ſtated in the Gazette, ſailed up the Texel with 8 ſail of two deckers, and moored his ſhips along ſide the remainder, the whole of which, viz. Eight ſail of the line, and every other ſhip in the Texel, have ſurrendered.

The following is the Official Notice ſent to the Lord Mayor, Lloyd's Coffee Houſe, and to the members of the Adminiſtration.

"ADMIRALTY OFFICE, *September* 10.

"Lieutenant Collier has juſt arrived with an account of the ſurrender of the Dutch Fleet, conſiſting of

One of Seventy four Guns,
Five of Sixty-eight,
Two of Fifty-four,
Two of Forty four,
One of Thirty two, and
One of Sixteen, without firing a gun."

The Park and Tower guns were fired at two o'clock, this afternoon on the happy occaſion, and the Admiralty and the public officers are preparing for a ſplendid illumination, which is expected to be very general throughout London and Weſtminſter.

BREMEN, Sept. 2.

Yeſterday a courier from Holland brought the following intelligence: On the 29th the Engliſh advanced as far as Alkmaer, where they cut to pieces the whole Regiment of Chaſſeurs de Lu, and it is expected every moment that the French and the patriots will retreat farther.—The Regiment of Cavalry Van Dury, is ſaid to have gone over to the Engliſh, general Daendel is wounded in the foot.

HAMBURGH, September 5.

The firſt diviſion of the Britiſh armament having caſt anchor off the Texel, on the 22d of Auguſt, went to ſea again on the 23d, on account of very heavy gales of wind, during which one gun boat was loſt and a Ruſſian man of war driven on ſhore, but without receiving any damage. On Monday the 26th of Auguſt, the fleet came to anchor again, off Ruikdown, and the troops were landed on the 27th, at four o'clock in the morning.

The Dutch made a moſt formidable oppoſition, ſo much ſo, that during the conflict about 460 Engliſh were killed and wounded, among whom were 30 officers; and we are ſorry to ſay, that colonel Smollet of the guards and colonel Hay, chief engineer, were killed. General Sir James Pulteney, ſecond in command, colonels Hope, Graham, M'Donald, &c wounded.

The Dutch loſt about 1600 men, among whom was one colonel—the Dutch finding that the Engliſh were determined to carry their point, at all hazards, abandoned the Helder, after ſpiking their guns. They had maintained their ground with great courage until the Engliſh troops obtained poſſeſſion of the two heights, which were the firſt aim of their reſpective attacks.

The Engliſh fleet entered into the Texel, on the 29th ult. when Admiral Mitchell ſent the following ſummons to Admiral Story:

On board the Iſis, under ſail, in the line of Battle, Auguſt 29.

Sir,

I deſire you will inſtantly hoiſt the flag of his ſerene highneſs the prince of Orange. If you do ſo, you will immediately be conſidered the friend of the King of Great Britain, my moſt gracious ſovereign: otherwiſe you will be made anſwerable for the conſequences. Painful it will be to me for the bloodſhed it may occaſion, but the guilt will fall on your own head.

MITCHEL.

To this ſummons, the Dutch Admiral Story returned the following anſwer:

Admiral,

Your ſuperiority in point of force, nor your threats, that the reſponſibility for the ſhedding of blood would fall upon me, could not have prevented me from ſhowing, till the laſt moment, what I might in different circumſtances, have been enabled to do for my honour, and for my ſovereign, which I acknowledge only in the people of Batavia and their Repreſentatives. But the meaſures of the Prince of Orange have effected what they intended to do! The traitors whom it has been my great misfortune to command, have refuſed to fight, and nothing is left to me and my brave officers but hopeleſs vexation, the dreadful feelings of our preſent ſituation. I ſurrender to you the fleet which I can no longer command, and from this moment you are under the obligation to look to the ſecurity of me and the few brave who are on board the Batavian fleet, for I conſider myſelf and them as priſoners of war.

Signed STORY,

Auguſt 30.

Admiral Story had under his command, 8 ſail of the line, 3 frigates and a ſloop, and after the taking of the Helder, 3 ſail of the line and 2 frigates, and ſeveral Indiamen armed *en flute*, were taken in the Nieue Diep. The naval arſenal is alſo in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh—It contains many ſtores, with 25 pieces of ordnance.

The ſecond diviſion of the expedition landed the ſecond day after the taking of the Helder, and part of a third diviſion, conſiſting of cavalry, were alſo arrived. The Ruſſian armament was daily expected.

There are now no French troops in Holland, and the people of the country are in general perfectly well diſpoſed.

LOWER ELBE, (Hamburgh) Auguſt 24.

We yeſterday ſtated that the Turco-Ruſſian fleet, after having reduced Ancona ſailed towards Sinigaglia, which place is alſo announced, by the moſt recent letters from Venice, to have ſurrendered on the 2d. Many Italian Jacobins were found in the garriſon, who with the French are made priſoners of war.

The Engliſh are ſaid to have taken, from under the walls of Genoa, four French veſſels having on board, 10,000 ſacks of corn, deſtined for Joubert's army, which, if true, muſt neceſſarily haſten its retreat from them.

Auguſt 30.

Inſtead of granting Buonaparte a ſafe paſſport home, it ſeems the intention of the ſublime Porte to keep him ſafe in Egypt—and to make amends, and at the ſame time return the compliment of the Great Nation, by ſending thither a very numerous Turkiſh army!

September 7.

The ſurrender of the Dutch fleet to the Engliſh, has been confirmed. In our haſte to make known this formidable atchievement, we erroneouſly ſtated the number of guns found in the Dutch arſenal to be 25 inſtead of 95. The Engliſh troops in landing laboured under all the diſadvantages of ſea ſickneſs, ſtormy gales, a very high ſurf, and inceſſant fire from the Batavian troops—notwithſtanding, in leſs than four hours time the debarkation was completely effected to the number of 12,000 men, who were obliged to fight their way inch by inch. The courage, perſeverance and bravery of both ſoldiers and ſailors was never more conſpicuous, and the magnanimity of their leaders is amply teſtified by the glorious, yet to be lamented death of two chief officers, who fell in leading their troops to conqueſt, one on the right and the other on the left of the commander, with whom they had juſt been converſing. We are alſo extremely ſorry to learn, that moſt of the wounded officers are amongſt the higheſt in command.

The brave troops in Italy, Switzerland, and on the borders of the Rhine, now fighting in the ſame cauſe, will no doubt be pierced to hear the exploits of their Engliſh fellow Heroes, in Holland, and the mutual ſucceſſes of each, cannot but inſpire an ardor that will ſpeedily ſet aſide every obſtacle in the way of what has been ſo long wiſhed for—*A General Peace.*

Captain Smith of the navy, who arrived here on Thurſday evening, and who left the Texel ſoon after captain Winthorpe, reports that the Engliſh forces now in Holland, amount to near 24,000 men, a number that is expected to be more than a match for all the troops that the Dutch patriots and French can oppoſe to them. It is natural to ſuppoſe that the ſurrender of the marine forces to the Prince of Orange, will induce the inhabitants of the principal cities openly to declare themſelves in favour of one or the other party, and moſt probably the general voice will be for that which is ſtrongeſt—for the time is not ſo far diſtant that muſt ſurely intelligence of the greateſt import, from the Eaſtern United Provinces.

LEYDEN, Auguſt 2.

Extract of a letter from the General Quarters of the Army of Italy.

Dated Genoa, 8th Meſſidor, June 26.

YOU have ſeen by my laſt, that we had formed great hopes from the re-union then almoſt certain, of the army of Moreau with that of Macdonald. The two generals had already obtained ſome advantage over the enemy. That of Moreau eſpecially before Aleſſandria, had been a ſignal one. But what a ſudden change! The ſuperiority of the enemy and the reinforcements which he was continually receiving, have juſt forced Macdonald to retreat towards Tuſcany abandoning the cities of Parma, Reggio, and Modena. The diviſion of General Victor which had advanced to Placentia, in order to unite on the river Po the armies of Moreau and Macdonald, by eſtabliſhing a communication which both, has been alſo beaten, and ſuffered much in its retreat on the mountains of Liguria. The diviſion of Gen. Lapoype has followed the ſame movement retreating with haſte and difficulty towards Bobbia. Laſtly Moreau himſelf, who after beating the enemy completely before Aleſſandria, (June 20) was already advancing towards Voghero and Pavia, is obliged to abandon this advantage and retreat towards Genoa, where he arrived this evening with his army.

It was not till after a bloody and obſtinate engagement that Macdonald was forced to retreat. He fought 4 days with deſperation. The Auſtrians and Ruſſians yield to us in nothing; the ſame valour the ſame fury. The principal engagement laſted 6 hours, when the arrival of Suwarrow at the head of 12,000 Ruſſians decided the victory. This is what we learn from different reports, but none of them official; for we have not yet any news from Gen. Macdonald, which does not contribute a little to encreaſe our anxiety.

According to the ſame reports, the engagement muſt have been exceedingly bloody on both ſides. Our loſs is ſtated at 6,000 men, and that of the enemy at 8,000. But it is added that the Poliſh General Dombrowſki, with his Regiment, are all made priſoners, which muſt be a great loſs to us. For theſe brave men always fought like lions. It is affirmed beſides, that another general is mortally wounded, and that Macdonald himſelf had received three wounds by a ſabre on his head.

The conſequences of this defeat are incalculable. How can it be repaired? No reinforcements come to the Army; they are not even aſked of. How can government thus abandon a brave an Army? One would think, ſeeing their conduct, that they mean to ſacrifice it; they are publickly accuſed of it. The malevolent take occaſion from theſe common diſcourſes, whether grounded or not, to ſpread alarm, miſtruſt, and diſcouragement in every breaſt.

Mean time we have juſt learnt, not without indignation, that the citadel of Turin is fallen into the hands of the enemy. The conſequence of this event, due, no doubt, either to cowardice or treaſon, is the loſs of acceſs to Italy through Switzerland, Mount Geneva and Mount Cenis, ſo that from 15 to 20,000 men who were employed in that ſiege, came by forced marches to reinforce the troops with whom we have to fight. We know not what is become of our fleet, it has not been for an inſtant in this ſea, and has immediately diſappeared. We had been flattered with the agreeable news that it went to meet the Engliſh fleet, and had completely beaten it; but we ſee unhappily before our eyes the full refutation of this ſtory. Genoa is in the greateſt want of proviſions. The army of Moreau, during 10 or 12 days ſtay, has devoured every thing; they muſt now obliged to come back, and the Genoeſe are much alarmed at it; the vicinity of the Engliſh fleet cuts off every hope of being aſſiſted by ſea. Proviſions were expected by land, only in caſe of ſucceſs in Piedmont and Lombardy: but the retreat deprives us of the laſt hope. Moreau muſt before abandoning his ſhort lived conqueſts, make a requiſition of corn, which comes with him under convoy to Genoa; but this reſource cannot laſt long, and will probably be ſufficient only for the army during its paſſage.

It ſeems that the defeat of Macdonald and the Auſtrians Diviſion preventing the junction of both armies, Moreau determined to bring his back to Genoa, in order to lead it into Tuſcany by the ſea coaſt river; but even ſuppoſing that the junction takes place, I doubt whether the reſult will be of any advantage to us. The enemy then will have had time for uniting all his forces together which will amount to 80,000 whilſt we ſhall only have 45,000 to oppoſe, a number too ſmall by one half.

Unhappily we are beaten, we have no other retreat than the river of Genoa, a road called La Corniche, practicable only for men and horſes.—The artillery cannot be carried but by ſea, and is much expoſed; for there is no doubt but the movements of the Engliſh fleets, are combined with thoſe of the enemy, and what is worſe, even a retreat by land will be impoſſible, for a body of 8000 Auſtrians is advancing towards Nice deſtined to prevent our paſſage; at leaſt ſuch is the report; and in this caſe, we ſhall be in the greateſt embarraſſment, ſupporting a forced re-

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AUGSBURGH, Auguſt 2.

Rumours of a conſpiracy in Thurgovia, of which its object to collect all the diſcontented of the whole country, and to fall on the archduke's army, are totally void of foundation. Count Lehrbach is gone from Ulm to the Archduke Charles's head quarters.

The Ruſſian cavalry now marching through Bavaria, will, it is ſaid, be ſtationed on the Necker and Mayne, as the Archduke has no occaſion for them in Switzerland. On the 3d inſtant the firſt diviſion will arrive here, and the elector of Bavaria with the prince of Wirtemburgh will come to reſide here ſeveral days. The former continues to levy a great number of troops in Bavaria, where his army is to be encreaſed to 30,000 men. A contingent of 10,000 Bavarians is ſoon expected to be furniſhed.

Baron Salis Marſchlin is now raiſing a regiment in the Griſon country 2000 men ſtrong which is to be in Britiſh pay.

Lord Bentick, the Engliſh Commiſſioner, with the Imperial Army of Italy, is very active and employed. He is very often with Field Marſhal Suwarrow.

Maſſena reſpects very ſtrictly the neutrality of the Dutchy of Neufchatel; and whenever the Pruſſian Governor Beneville makes the leaſt complaint, the French general gives immediate redreſs.

Auguſt 4.

Yeſterday morning the Duke of Wirtemburg arrived here, and at noon the firſt diviſion of the Ruſſian Auxiliary Army alſo arrived, and filed off through our large ſtreet, 54 men deep. They are all civil fine men, ſatisfied with every thing, (the number of ſpectators was immenſe,) and their marſhal appearance, dreſs and behaviour correſpond exactly with what has been queſtioned from all thoſe places through which they paſſed.

All the ſtranger of diſtinction now here, dine with the Ruſſian Generals, at the table of his highneſs the Elector of Treves.

BRUSSELS, Auguſt 4.

General Muhler who now commands the army of the Rhine, has ordered a great deal of artillery, ammunition, &c. to be brought from Luxembourgh and Metz to Mentz. General Moreau will have the chief command over all the troops from Kehl to Duſſeldorff, conſiſting of 6 diviſions and commanded by Generals Muhler, St. Cyr, Argereau, Leſebvre, Dufour and Legrand.—They make together an army of 22,000 men.

BASLE, Auguſt 10.

A courier who paſſed through this city to Paris, from General Maſſena, brings intelligence that this General gave battle to the Auſtrians on the 14th, recaptured the city of Zurich, and taken 7000 priſoners, beſides ten pieces of cannon and three ſtand of colours.

ZURICH, Auguſt 14.

This morning at 5 o'clock, the French made a ſmart attack on the ſmall camp before this city, occupied by the left wing of the Imperial army commanded by General Hotze. Favoured by an uncommonly thick fog, the enemy approached ſo near to the camp, without being perceived, that the troops which compoſed it had a hard ſtand to make, and two diviſions of the huſſars of the frontiers, with a regiment of dragoons, ſuffered ſome loſs. Reinforcements of horſe and foot are haſtening, through this city from all ſides, ſo that the firing, which was very near our gates at 6 o'clock, is removed to the diſtance of a league, now half paſt 10, A. M.

From the ſide of Hoerg, and this ſide of the Limmat, the French were attack in flank by the artillery brought thither. The combat was ſevere; the French having fought furiouſly in the onſet, but in this reſpect the Auſtrians more than ever equalled them. Many wounded have been brought into this city.

Among them we diſtinguiſhed not a few of the ancient Helvetic legion, which leads us to imagine that corps has been very much expoſed: It is ſaid to have arreſted the progreſs of a whole French detachment, three times its ſuperior in number, in the paſture ground of Walliſhoff. We do not yet know whether an attack has been made upon the whole line, but the report of cannon from the ſouthern part of the lake and the cannon of Schweitz, indicates ſomething of the kind.

Several engagements have taken place near Baden, in conſequence of which the Auſtrians are again maſters of ſome bathes on the other ſide, which they had recently abandoned. The army is reported to be completely in action in that quarter.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, Auguſt 16.

Yeſterday we heard from Zurich the noiſe of cannon, from three in the morning till ten at noon. According to the advices which have been received, the French attacked the Auſtrains, and had driven them to the gates of the City, but they were ſoon after driven back to their entrenchments. This affair muſt have been very bloody. According to ſome reports, the French would be obliged to abandoned the mountains of Uri, which is contradicted by others, who ſay that a freſh attack is every moment expected.

HAMBURGH, Auguſt 20.

In ſeveral towns in Holland, a proclamation has been diſtributed, inviting all the inhabitants not to become the innocent ſatrifices of the preſent government, but to throw off the galling yoke of liberty, after the plague of four year's revolution—during which period, golden mountains and earthly felicity had been promiſed, but inſtead of which all their property and commerce, and domeſtic happineſs had been forfeited. "Do not be impoſed upon any longer by the dregs of the people, theſe pretended legiſlators. By the Almighty God! our country ſhall be ſaved. Our former Allies will ſuccour and favour us, our commerce will recover its wonted degree of ſplendor." &c.

DECLARATION OF WAR

Of the Emperor of all the Ruſſias againſt Spain.

WE, by the Grace of God, Paul I. &c. &c. do hereby make known to all our faithful ſubjects, that We and our Allies have reſolved to overthrow the lawleſs government now ruling France, and we have therefore riſen againſt it with all our forces. The Almighty has bleſſed our arms to this very day, and crowned all our enterpriſes with victory and ſucceſs. Among the ſmall number of European powers, apparently attached to the French government, but in fact, powers that are only afraid of the vengeance of this government, the outcaſt of God, ſtruggling with the laſt agonies of diſſolution, Spain has, more than all the reſt, ſhewn her fear of, or attachment to France, not by giving her actual ſuccour, but by armaments. In vain have we made uſe of all our reſources to open to that power the real path to honour and glory, by combining with us; ſhe has perſiſted obdurately in the meaſures and wandering deſtruction of herſelf; and thus have we at laſt forced ourſelves under the neceſſity of ſending back her Charge d'Affairs at our Court, Odiz. But having ſince that received information, that our own Charge d'Affairs, too, Counſellor Batzow, has been compelled to quit the King of Spain's dominions within a term unto him limitted, we deem this an inſult committed upon our Imperial dignity, and do hereby DECLARE WAR; giving orders at the ſame time, to impoſe ſequeſtration on all Spaniſh ſhips in our harbours, and to confiſcate the ſame, and to ſend orders to the commanders of all our land and ſea forces, to act with hoſtility every where againſt all the ſubjects of the King of Spain.

Done at Peterhoff, July 26, 1799, in the year of our reign.

Signed PAUL.

ITALY, Auguſt 15.

The grand army of the allies receives daily a formidable increaſe; the beſieging corps of Mantua is at a great diſtance, 200 pieces of artillery, with an innumerable of ammunition wagons follow that corps.

3000 Neapolitan troops will be added to the grand army, as ſoon as the ſouth and lower Italy is cleared of the French.

PARIS, September 1.

The Directory have appointed citizens Feron, Fauchet and Adet, commiſſioners at St. Domingo; Jeannet, Barrot, and general Laveaux, at Guadaloupe; and Victor Hughes at Cayenne.

LEGHORN, Auguſt 16.

Colonel Baron Aſpre has publiſhed the following information:

"I have this inſtant received an authentic letter from the Sardinian Conſul, ſtating, that on the 9th of Auguſt, 4000 Ruſſians, with ſome Neapolitan troops, had entered Rome. That city being free, the whole of the eccleſiaſtical ſtates will ſoon be the ſame.

Signed D'ASPRE, colonel.

HANNUA, Auguſt 17.

A new guillotine has been built at Mentz, and beſides the executioner, another guillotiner has been appointed. Some perſons are gone from Mentz to Paris, to effect the union of the German territories with France. But it is much doubted whether the French government ſhall deem this an adviſeable meaſure at preſent, tho' the law of conſcription might then be put in force.

The French Directory are ſaid to have made under hand propoſitions of peace.

LONDON, September 2.

This morning, captain James Oſwald, commander of his majeſty's ſhip Perſeus, arrived at the Admiralty with diſpatches from admiral lord Nelſon and ſir William Hamilton at Naples. They contain the very pleaſing intelligence that the expedition againſt Capua, and the other poſts ſtill in poſſeſſion of the French and Neapolitan republicans, of which captain Trowbridge and captain Hallowell had the command, completely ſucceeded. The garriſon of Capua capitulated, and the terms granted them were that they ſhould be ſent back to France, upon condition that they ſhould not ſerve during the war againſt the allies. Gæta has alſo ſurrendered, and thus the whole of the Neapolitan Dominions are delivered from the French.

Yeſterday it was ſaid, that a general action had taken place, and that four times ſucceſſively the Ruſſians led on by Suwarrow, in perſon, had been beaten back with great ſlaughter—but that gen. Kray having come up with 13,000 men had turned the tide of the day, leaving the Auſtro-Ruſſian armies maſters of the field, and opened an entrance into the Genoeſe. It was ſaid that Joubert having fallen in the action, Moreau conducted the retreat, and brought off the army without material loſs—that his army was joined with that of Championet, and that they had taken a ſtrong poſition to prevent Suwarrow from following up his victory.

September 3.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-ſtreet, September 2.

A Diſpatch of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B.

Helder, Auguſt 28.

SIR,

From the firſt day after our departure from England, we experienced ſuch a ſeries of bad weather, as is very uncommon at this ſeaſon of the year. The ardour of Admiral Mitchel for the ſervice in which we were jointly engaged, left it only with me to follow his example of zeal and perſeverance, in which I was encouraged by the manner that he kept a numerous convoy collected. It was our determination not to depart from the reſolution of attacking the Helder, unleſs we ſhould have been prevented by want of water and proviſions. On the forenoon of the 21ſt inſtant, the weather proved ſo favourable that we ſtood in upon the Dutch coaſt, and had made every preparation to land on the 22d, when we were forced to ſea by a ſtorm of wind. It was not until the evening of the 26th that the weather began once more to moderate. On the 26th, we came to anchor with the van of the Helder, and on the 27th in the morning the troops began to diſembark at day break, though the enemy did not oppoſe our landing, yet the firſt diviſion had ſcarcely begun to form upon the ward, before they were in action, which continued from five in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy had aſſembled a very conſiderable body of infantry, cavalry and artilery, near Callouſloog, and made repeated attacks on our right with freſh troops. Our poſition was on a ridge of ſand hills, ſtretching along the coaſt from North to ſouth. Our right conſequently was unavoidably expoſed to the whole force of the enemy. We had no where ſufficient ground on our right, to form more than a battalion in the line, yet on the whole, the poſition though ſingular, was not, in our ſituation diſadvantageous, having neither cavalry nor artillery. By the courage and perſeverance of the troops, the enemy was fairly worn out and obliged to retire in the evening to a poſition two leagues in the rear. We have to regret many valuable officers loſt to the ſervice, who have either fallen or been diſabled by their wounds. The corps principally engaged, were the reſerve under the command of colonel Macdonald, conſiſting of the 23d, 55th regiments. The regiments of Major general Coote's brigade, which have been much engaged, were the Queen's the 27th, 29th and 85th regiments. Major general Oydey's brigade was brought into action towards the cloſe of the day, and has ſuſtained ſome loſs. As the enemy ſtill held the Helder with a garriſon of near 2000 men it was determined to attack it before day break on the 28th, and the brigade under major general Moore, ſupported by major general Burrard's were deſtined for this ſervice; but about 8 o'clock yeſterday evening, the Dutch fleet in the Mars Diep got under weigh, and the garriſon was withdrawn taking their route through the marſhes towards Medemblick having previouſly ſpiked the guns on the batteries, and deſtroyed ſome of the carriages. About 9 at night, Major general Moore, with the ſecond battalion of Royals, and the 92d regiment under the command of lord Huntley, took poſſeſſion of this important poſt, in which he found a numerous artillery of the beſt kind, both of heavy and field train. All that part of the Dutch fleet in the Niewe Diep, together with their naval magazine at Niewe Werk, fell into our hands this morning, a full detail of which it is not in my power to ſend. This day we have the ſatisfaction to ſee the Britiſh flag flying in the Mars Diep, and part of 5000 men under the command of major general Don, diſembarking under the batteries of the Helder. During the courſe of the action I had the misfortune to loſe the ſervice of Lieutenant General Sir James Poulteney, from a wound he received in the arm, not before he had done himſelf the greateſt honour, and I was fully ſenſible of the loſs of him. Major General Coote ſupplied his place with ability. Colonel Macdonald who commanded the Reſerve, and who was very much engaged during the courſe of the day, tho' wounded, did not quit the field. Lieutenant Colonel Maitland returning to England, to go on another ſervice, and Major Kempt, my Aid de Camp, and bearer of this letter, whom I beg leave to recommend to your notice and protection, will be able to give any further information which may be required.

A liſt of the killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to aſcertain it accompanies this letter.

(Signed) RALPH ABERCROMBY.

To the Right Honourable Secretary Dundas, &c. &c.

Head quarters, Clein Keeten, Auguſt 28, 1799.

[Here follows the liſt of killed and wounded]

VERONA, July 3.

At laſt Mantua, the apple of Paris, has ſurrendered to the victorious Auſtrio Ruſſians after a bombardment of three days. A ſtraw magazien, which was ſet on fire on the 2d, frightened the French very much. This day the garriſon marches out: it was ſcarce 9000 men ſtrong, and conſequently too feeble to hold out a long ſiege. To have been able to make more effectual ſorties, and to moleſt the beſiegers in their works, it ought at leaſt to have been from 18 to 20,000 men ſtrong. It was compoſed of many Ciſaplines, Piedmonteſe, &c. who could not be much depended upon. On the whole, the moment the magazien took fire, the French began to loſe courage.

MODENA, July 8.

General Ott has declained, proclamation that this Dutchy, conquered by the victorious arms of the Allies, is to be under the protection of his Imperial Majeſty: for which purpoſe a proviſionary government has been appointed, of which Signior Scapinelli is Preſident.

CADIZ, July 16.

The French and Spaniſh fleets are ſtill here. Thirty two Engliſh ſhips of the line are ſaid to have been juſt now diſcovered, but this cannot be the caſe as the combined fleets are preparing to put to ſea either to day or to morrow. The French admiral has taken the money depoſited here, ariſing from the ſale of ſuch priſes as appealed from condemnation, in order to ſupply ſeveral urgent wants of the fleets.

American News.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.

Captain Cotterell, of the ship Josiah Collins, arrived at New-York on Tuesday, in 33 days from Elsineur, says that when he left there news was received that the army commanded by General Abercrombie, had entered Haerlem, and were shortly to march for Amsterdam. Captain Cotterell informs that it is supposed all interference between the Emperor of Russia and king of Prussia will soon be stopped, and the Danish ships ordered away.

We have it from good authority that orders from the President have been received by the Envoys to France, suspending the time at which they were to have embarked for that country. This measure was probably rendered indispensible on account of the daily ups and downs of the government. A very seasonable suspension, as the very men who were in power at the time disturbances were received, that our commissioners should be treated with as coming from a free and independent nation, are now perhaps confined in a dungeon. Their crimes, like those of the murdered ministers at Rastadt, were probably, the expressions of a wish to accelerate peace.—With such a people no permanent, no honourable alliance can be expected.

(Farmer's Museum)

Arrived yesterday morning the ship Good Friends, Captain Earle, in the very short passage of 29 days from Hamburgh. This vessel sailed the 14th of September, and brings intelligence of Amsterdam being in possession of the British troops. The Dutch were flocking in great numbers to the standard of the Stadtholder. The passenger from whom we obtained the above, also informs, that 30,000 Russians had arrived at Hamburgh destined to act against France. This is no doubt the Russian expedition which sailed from Elsineur the 23d of August and which was destined to co-operate with the British troops in the reduction of Holland. It is more than probable that this has already been effected without the aid of the former.

La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg, have been for some time past in Hamburgh.

Extract of a letter from John Kinnard, King of the Hitchitaw Tribe of Creek Indians, to James Seagrove, Esquire, dated in the Creek Nation, August 28, 1799.

"At the time your talk came to me, there was great confusion in the towns below me, about the running of the line, which was stopped for some time, and it was owing to colonel Hawkins's never seeing the people or giving them any of his talk. The Indians stole a great many horses from the people at work on the line, but they have now all agreed to the line being run according to your advice, and that they have returned all that they stole. They are now with the line within 21 miles of the head of the Chatahouche and Flint River, where they were stopped two and an half moons, but are now gone on now and got over Flint River.—They made a mistake in setting their compass when they started from Conaco River; near Pensacola, and had to send back their captain* to make another start. I expect he has got back by this time, and will go on with the line. They intend to start again with the line in 16 days—They have great plenty of provisions in two vessels now loaded at the forks of the Chatahimuche and Flint River, which is but 80 miles from my house. I am very glad to tell you my friend that there is nothing now on the part of the Creek nation to hinder the line being run and completed—I have had so much running about on this business, and to put the Indians right by explaining your talk, that I am almost worn out with fatigue."

We are informed that all the principal chiefs of the Simanolias and some chiefs of the Lower Towns, on the Chatahoutchee and Flint Rivers, are on their way to Colerain to consult with Mr Seagrove, that on the 15th instant is appointed for their meeting at that place.

* *Supposed to be one of the Surveyors, or perhaps Mr. Ellicott, the Commissioner.*

The Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, commenced on the 11th inst. at Norristown. Fries, who was ordered to have a trial, and others of Northampton, who have indictments depending against them, will, we understand, be arraigned this session.

The Allied Powers, it seems, according to the Opposition Papers, are not united, and each has his separate interest; it luckily happens, however, to be the seperate interest of each, that the French Republic should be destroyed; and whatever disagreement they may have about the domains, they perfectly agree on the destruction of the *Gallic Pandæmonium.*

By *authentic intelligence* from the interior of France, we are told that the soldiers destined to join Moreau, march *handcuffed* and almost naked. It is not told how long they are to remain in this active situation, nor whether Moreau or Surwarrow is to restore them the use of their arms! This story, however, has been imparted to some of our statesmen, and they have heard it with their usual gravity and respect for volunteer service.

It is said the people of Paris are now clamourous for peace. It cannot be more effectually expedited than by Gen. *Surwarrow* negociating it *in his own way!*

The French say, that almost the whole of the Austrian troops have been taken from the tail of the *Plough*. It is most probable they have been taken from the *Barn*, by the *threshing* they have given the enemy.

It is said the French Directory are now in possession of the *Brains of Voltaire*, from the contemplation of which they have not yet been able to add to their *native* store of *infidelity, misery and cunning.*

The divorces in Paris lately, for 10 days were *twenty-two*, the marriages, *one hundred & twenty!* Something more than *one* to *six!* Upon this scale we may presume that Republican marriages upon an average last between 3 and 6 weeks. The duration of the honey-moon is not so easily ascertained.

Citizen Garrow, one of the French Legislators in zeal for the interests of the French Navy, has proposed a law against that awkward custom lately adopted by the Duncans and Nelsons, of *breaking the line.*

Pittsburgh, November 2.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Saturday the 26th October, at 5 o'clock in the evening, a number of the friends of Thomas M'Kean, met at Capt. John Smur's tavern, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, to see each other and take a refreshment; number present between 40 and 50, all inhabitants of the borough, Samuel Ewalt, excepted;—HUGH H. BRACKENRIDGE, President; SAMUEL EWALT, Vice President.

During the repast the following Toasts were drank—

1. Thomas M'Kean, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, the friend of the friends of order and good government.
2. James Ross our fellow citizen, and those of his friends who have supported him honourably.
3. The President of the United States.
4. The Vice President.
5. George Washington.
6. General Wilkinson and the Western Army.
7. Our Envoys to France, and the adjustment of our differences with that nation.
8. The Press, the palladium of Liberty.
9. Emigration to America, and an increase of internal force to resist external adversaries; for this reason may the terms of naturalization be enlarged.
10. The Constitution of the United States.
11. The Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania.
12. Republican federalism and concord.
13. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures.
14. Moderation and temperance in success.
15. Our worthy fellow citizens, the friends of their country who have so ably and honorably supported Thomas M'Kean for the chair of the commonwealth.

At 9 o'clock the President withdrew. Volunteer on the occasion. H. H. Brackenridge, the friend of his country, of the poor and of the oppressed.

Sheriff Jones withdrew. Volunteer on the occasion. Ephraim Jones, Esq. the Republican Sheriff of Allegheny county.

At half after nine the whole company withdrew to their homes.

In the mean time an armed party had paraded before the door. Some of the company returning were accosted by an armed party in the streets.

The ground of this is said to have been an alarm given to the town that a number of the friends of Thomas M'Kean of the town, with assistance from the country, were about to convene that evening, and parade the streets, assail the houses and return the compliment of the rogues march at the doors of the friends of Mr. Ross.

In consequence of the above, a meeting of the friends of M'Kean before convened, was called at 12 o'clock the Monday following, at Smur's tavern, to take the above into consideration:—Hugh Henry Brackenridge in the chair, and Andrew Richardson, Secretary, and on motion, resolved,

1. That we are not sensible on our part of any word, act, or circumstance, that could give rise to the alarm of the citizens on Saturday evening last, and that we must resolve it into strange misrepresentations, or a conspiracy to make a riot, and draw us into an appearance of being concerned in it, and charge it to our account.
2. That we disapprove of all disorder, in act, provocation in words, or circumstance of insult whatever tending to a breach of the peace.
3. That a committee be appointed to call upon some of those persons most conspicuous in the late scene, and endeavor to know from them the grounds of their information and alarm.
4. That the committee consist of Nathaniel Irish, Thomas Baird, James Riddle, James Kirwin and John Smur, who are to report to the secretary, to be printed with these proceedings.

The Committee made report, as follow—

Agreeable to appointment the committee have called on sundry gentlemen that had been armed on Saturday night, in order to be informed who it was that reported, that the company who met at Captain Smur's tavern on Saturday evening the 26th of October, had intentions of insulting other citizens in the borough that night.

The gentlemen waited on, did not inform the committee who it was first reported it, but that such a report was in circulation, and that they only armed themselves in order to defend themselves in case they were attacked or insulted, but they were that night convinced that the meeting at Captain Smur's had no intentions of disturbing the peace of the town. One of the gentlemen waited on farther informed the committee, that it would be published in a few days who propagated the report that the meeting at Capt. Smur's intended to insult some of the other citizens.

Nat. Irish, James Kirwin, James Riddle, Thomas Baird, John Smur.

A. Richardson, Secretary.

Allegheny County, ss.

LIST of CAUSES to be tried at December Term 1799.

William M'Laughlin	vs	John Brown
George M'Gonnigle	vs	John Jordan
Robert Calvil	vs	Robert Vance
George Powers	vs	Anthony Beelen
Robert Patten	vs	David Springer et al.
Thomas Clare	vs	William Wilson's exrs
Christian Shank	vs	Jacob Beltzhoover
The Commonwealth	vs	Peter Smith
The Same	vs	William Powell
Anthony Rollins	vs	John Hughes
Henry Miller, supr.	vs	David Gilleland
Same	vs	Samuel Wilson
Tho. & John Clifford	vs	James Anderson
James Sample	vs	Thomas M'Cleary & Michael Hellman
John Myers	vs	James Sample
Samuel Rippey	vs	Hans Morrison
Peter Horebaugh	vs	Alex. W. Foster
Henry Miller, sup.	vs	James M'Clelland
Michael Smith	vs	Henry Nyman
Thomas Whitney	vs	Robert Giffin
Alexander Thompson	vs	Edward Hale
Rich. Burn's admrs.	vs	Ben. Kendall's exs.
Samuel Dodge	vs	Thomas Reese
William M'Donald	vs	James Riddle
John Dunwoody	vs	James Buchanan
Andrew Wilson	vs	Marcus Huling
William Skiles	vs	Thomas Crabb
Melchor Beltzhoover	vs	Jacob Aul
James Scott	vs	Samuel Robb
William Jackson	vs	John M'Masters
Jacob Aul	vs	Melchor Beltzhoover
R. and J. Brotherton	vs	Robert Colhoon
Lessee of John Scott	vs	Samuel Kinkead
Cunningham Findley	vs	Benoni Dawson
Henry Majer	vs	Joseph Patterson
William Eichbaum	vs	Alex. Atkinson et al.
William Hooks	vs	Jonathan Moore et al.
Robert Smith	vs	Robert M'Connel
Lessee of Sam. Robb	vs	Robert Thornburgh
Alexander Bean	vs	Rob. Brotherton et al.
Jonathan Cochran	vs	Evan Cissna
Joshua Bentley	vs	Zadack Wright
John Guier	vs	William Irwin
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Samuel Creigh
Michael Ege	vs	David Kerr's admrs.
Jacob Negley	vs	John Crawford
John Scott	vs	William Woods et al.
Thomas Knowles	vs	Evan Cissna et al.
James Irvine	vs	Jacob Garber
R. and N. Gregg	vs	Edward Hale
William Larwill	vs	Samuel Creigh et al.
Joseph M'Clintock	vs	Samuel Barr
John M'Kinney	vs	Thomas Crabb
Foster Sears	vs	Dunning M'Nair
Lessee of James Chace	vs	Thomas Phillips
Charles J. Read	vs	Robert Carr
C. Winebidle's exrs.	vs	Josiah Tannehill
Thomas Reese a. vic.	vs	William Miles
Ebenezer Findley	vs	William Cooper et al.
Findley & Taylor	vs	James Marshall
Ezekiel Boggs	vs	David Boggs
Same	vs	William Boggs
Same	vs	Same
Ebenezer Findley	vs	Marshall & M'Munn
James Morrison	vs	William Larwill
James Patterson	vs	Dunning M'Nair
Thomas Jones	vs	James Marshall
Davis & Copes	vs	Daniel M'Dermott
Andrew Thompson	vs	Robert Colhoon, Esq.
Daniel M'Millan	vs	Neil M'Coy
Elizabeth Moore	vs	Joseph Leviston
Richard Taylor	vs	Thomas Willard
John Titus	vs	Jacob Haymaker
Jacob Bausman's adm.	vs	Joseph Carle
Henry Miller, supr.	vs	Same
Same	vs	William Boggs
Robert Baldwin	vs	Devereux Smith and Edward Smith
Nathaniel Bedford asse. vic.	vs	Samuel Kincade
Paul M'Dermott	vs	Denny M'Clure
Andrew Robertson	vs	R. & J. Brotherton
Todd & Mott	vs	Same defendants
Alexander Bean	vs	Samuel Jones.
Ambrose Updegraff		

*** The Members of the Mechanical Society of Pittsburgh are requested to attend their monthly meeting on Monday Evening next, at the usual time and place.

By order,
JAMES B. CLOW, Sec'y.

October 31, 1799.

To be Let & possession given the first day of April next,

The Noted Tavern,

IN Market street, Pittsburgh, sign of General Butler; occupied at present by the subscriber. The advantageous situation and conveniency of this stand for public business, must be well known. Apply to

MARY MURPHY,

November 1, 1799. 3t

N. B. Stables are large and commodious.

Stray Mare Colt.

THE subscriber has in possession a stray mare colt, two years old next spring, has a large star and a small snip, and the near hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charg and take her away.

HERVEY HEATH.

Pitt township, Allegheny county,
October 29, 1799. 3t

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.

The District Court lately sitting at Norristown, adjourned on Tuesday last, all its proceedings having being nullified by the discovery of a flaw in the notification of the removal of the Court. Previous to adjournment, Jacob Everman, the minister, and about twenty others, were tried and found guilty of misdemeanors, but no sentences were passed, and it is supposed new trials will be had, as the parties were bound over to appear the next term.

We mentioned in our last, that bills had been found against Col. Lyon and others, in the Circuit Court for the district of Vermont, for sedition. We have since learned that Col. Lyon, probably aware of the consequences of a trial took care to elude the pursuit of the Marshal, by leaving the state; and that he passed through this county last Sunday, with part of his family and effects, supposed on his way to Kentucky. Mr. Haswell was bound over to receive his trial at the next court; and Mr. Spooner was discharged.

The public anxiety has lately been very much excited by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Mr. *Jonathan Smith*, a respectable clerk in the Bank of the United States. It is now upwards of two weeks, since he has been seen or heard of, by any of his friends in this city or its neighbourhood; nor have they, during that period, been able to discover any circumstances which might lead to a devolopement of the cause, or the nature of his absence. His fate has been variously conjectured, but nothing as yet satisfactorily ascertained. It is, however, much to be feared, that some horrid fatality, secretly perpetrated, has befallen him—and that the agents, to avoid detection, have succeeded in concealing his body from the enquiries of his friends. His circumstances being unembarrassed, his character respectable, and his friendships numerous and valuable, it cannot be supposed that he would either attempt a secret flight, leaving handsome unincumbered property behind, or be the author of any disgraceful violence upon himself. If he has indeed fallen the victim of malevolence, we doubt not, but the justice of heaven will sooner or latter alight on the guilty.

TRENTON, October 22.

Mr. Ellsworth left town on Saturday last for the eastward—General Hamilton has also left town—Mr. Davie remains. Whether the envoys are to proceed immediately to France, is a question that is answered both in the affirmative and negative. We are unable to say which of these answers has the best authority; but are induced to believe they are mere opinions.

NORFOLK, October 17.

Captain Jappy of the armed ship Molly, sailed from Livepool on the 9th September, in company with the ship Swift, of and bound for New York, and the ship Nancy, for Baltimore, (gone up the bay) was boarded off the coast of Ireland by the Cerberus, British frigate, who took from him his latest paper, which was of the date of September 3. Captain Jappy informs, that it contained the particulars of the capture of Amsterdam, and the surrender of Holland to the British, also the capture of nine sail of the line, 11 frigats, and 18 Indiamen, which were lying in Texel roads. Buonaparte had offered to capitulate with the remains of his army, to the Turks on condition of being sent to France, which terms had been refused. Twenty-three thousand Turks had marched to join the combined armies. And that the French had entirely quitted Genoa.

HARTFORD, September 2.

The recruiting service for the army of the United States is going on vigorously throughout every part of the country, and "men of iron sinew" are daily flocking to the "post of honour," in considerable numbers. As an inducement to volunteers, captain Dunham, of the 16th Regiment, in an address to the young men of Charlestown, New Hampshire, says, "The duties will be pleasant, the payment prompt, the cloathing elegant, and the provisions good. Tall, straight, sturdy young men, of reputation for industry and morals, will be readily received. No soldier can be arrested on account of debt or contract; but as the object of raising an army is to defend our country, not to rob the gallows—*Lazy, drunken, thievish rascals need not apply.*"

RETURNS of the ELECTION for GOVERNOR.

The following statement of the majorities in favour of the respective candidates, is collected from the papers and letters received by the present and preceding week's mails. We believe it to be as correct as any yet published.

Counties.	*Ross.*	*M'Kean.*
City of Philadelphia,	431	
County of Philadelphia,		1326
Delaware,	657	
Chester,	986	
Bucks,	116	
Montgomery,		426
Berks,		3363
Lancaster,	1027	
York	679	
Cumberland,		364
Northampton,		2392
Wayne,	957	
Northumberland,		2500
Luzerne,	657	
Mifflin,		891
Lycoming,		150
Dauphin,		984
Bedford,	527	
Franklin,	422	
Huntingdon,	460	
Somerset,	574	
Fayette,	145	
Greene,	259	
Washington,		651
Alle[illegible]	1130	
Westmoreland,		620
	7,968	14,037

Majority in favor of M'Kean, 6069.

POETRY.

LIFE. A POEM.

WHILE through life's thorny road I go,
I will not want companions too:
A dreary journey, and alone,
Would be alas! too troublesome.

But company that's choice and good,
Makes trouble hardly understood.
For toils divided seems to be,
No toil, but a felicity.

Therefore will I companions take,
As well for ease as safety's sake.

Fair Truth shall serve me for a guide,
Justice shall never leave my side:
Integrity, my trusty guard!
Nor shall I Caution quite discard:

Experience shall my tutor be,
Nor will I wiser seem than he:
Discretion all my thoughts shall weigh,
And Modesty my words convey:

Soft Innocence protect my sleep,
And Charity my purse shall keep.
Thus tho' this wilderness I'll stray,
Nor ever fear to lose my way;
The sages I will sometimes see,
And sometimes with the muses free.

With guiltless mirth an hour beguile,
Or with free spoken Satire smile.
With Meditation often walk,
Or with sweet Melancholy talk.

With these companions dear I'll sport,
Nor heed the journey long or short.

Health supply the Doctor's place,
And, for a Chaplain, send me Grace.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber in Allegheny county, the 11th October inst.

a dark Bay Horse,

about 14 hands high, four years old past, a star on his forehead, and one white foot. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES NEEL,
near M'Kee's Port.

October 28, 1799.

WINCHESTER, October 2.

PROCLAMATION.

Punishment in an army, however necessary, must at all times be disagreeable to the feelings of every person of humanity; anxious therefore, to prevent, as much as possible, (in the infancy of our Institution) that punishment which Desertion so frequently merits: I do hereby promise, a FREE and FULL PARDON, to all DESERTERS of the Eighth Regiment of the United States, who shall surrender themselves to me, or any Officer of the Regiment now stationed at Winchester, within Forty Days after the date hereof. All who do not within that period join their respective Companies, must expect to be dealt with agreeable to the Articles of War.

Given under my hand at Camp near Winchester, the 30th day of September, 1799.

THOMAS PARKER,
Lieut. Col. Comm'dt. 8th U. S. Regt.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday night the 31st of August, from the subscribing in Frederick county, Maryland, near Liberborough town, a mulatto Lad, named

DANIEL,

about 20 years of age, between 5 and 6 feet high, blind in one eye, as well as I can recollect the left eye—had on when he went away, a striped nankeen coat, with lappels, and a new spotted cassimer waistcoat, yellow nankeen overalls, half boots and high crowned sur hat; it is likely he may change his clothes before he went away. He has been seen to have a pass signed by the name of Dorsey, esquire, Frederick county.

Whoever takes up said Runaway, and secures him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Oct. 18, 1799. 3w

N. B. His Pass is said to be signed by Daniel Dorsey. Esq. of Frederick county, and colonel [illegible], Esq. of York county.

Received and for Sale, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT,

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in Georgetown, on the 10th of July last, a

Yoke of Oxen,

The one a Black, with a scar on his back, where the hair has not grown on, and a white spot on each flank—Ear marks not known. The other a dark Brown, with a white face—The Black is supposed to be 8 or 9 years old—the Brown 6 or 7. Whoever takes up said Oxen and secures them so that the owner can get them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS FOSTER, wheelright.

Georgetown, 21st October, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1798.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends for the generous assistance afforded him since he was put in confinement—his stores having been broke open by night, and his property violently taken away by a certain William Gazzam, who advertises he is authorised to receive debts due me, but it is unfortunate for the said Gazzam, he can produce no account against one person. Larwill, who is disposed to pay his just debts, has a right to receive, as will be seen in the following note that has been obligingly sent him.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING been of your council from the first, and acquainted with every transaction relative to what William Gazzam in his advertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette, calls an *assignment* of your property, we are of opinion that it was not an assignment, but an *agreement* to assign and changed no property, until actual delivery, and even as to what was delivered the property reverted and became vested in you, as the agreement was waved by Gazzam on recurring to his suit, in consideration of withdrawing which the agreement was made; and that now you have a right to retain, or regain, as the case may be, and to recover your debts as if no such agreement had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
SAM. S. MAHON

NOTICE.

ALL those in arrears for duty due the United States upon Stills, within the county of Westmoreland, are requested to make immediate payment, to prevent the disagreeable necessity of acting as the law directs against delinquents, as I am not warranted in giving any further indulgence.

JOHN WELLS, Collector of the Revenue.

Greensburgh, Sept. 26, 1799.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Puckety, an apprentice boy named WILLIAM BOAL, about 14 or 15 years of age, had on when he went away, a sailors jacket of grey coating, and vest of the same, a pair of shirting trowsers, and a half worn roram hat. Whoever takes up and delivers said apprentice to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

ALEXANDER BEARD.

October 12, 1799.

To be Let or Sold,

And possession given the first of November.

A GRIST MILL and FARM, situate on Street's Run, within half a mile of the Monongahela river, and six miles from Pittsburgh, now occupied by Henry Wolf. For terms apply at the Store of

DENNY AND BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, August 15, 1799.

This is to give Notice, that the subscribers, of Washington County, in the State of Maryland, have obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of ROBERT ELLIOT, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at or before the second Tuesday in April next, when and where the administrators will apply to the Orphans Court to strike a dividend of the assets in hand among the creditors, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 30th of September, 1799.

ELIE WILLIAMS,
N. ROCHESTER, } Administrators.

The subscriber keeps for Sale,

At his house, near the Post-office,

Coarse and Fine Bread, Biscuit, Cakes and Crackers,

ALSO,

Good two-year old Whiskey by the Gallon or Barrel.

MICHAEL ADAMS.

Pittsburgh, 26, October.

Insolvent Debtors.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Alexander Bruster, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Carlisle and Pittsburgh newspapers, three weeks in each, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq. President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Pierce, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors.—The Court order, that the said John Pierce be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three successive weeks, the last whereof shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, the first Monday of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Hans Morrison, of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, the Court order, that the said Hans Morrison, be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday in December next, that his Petition and his Creditors, may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh, Chambersburgh, and York Newspapers, each three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court

JAMES BRYSON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Kingan, a prisoner in the goal of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Chambersburgh and Pittsburgh newspapers, three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the honorable Alexander Addison, esquire, President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the Petition of John Brunton, prisoner in the gaol of said County, praying to be discharged according to the provision of the acts of General Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, the first Monday of December next, that his Petition & his Creditors may then be heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, three weeks, the last of which, shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

Fredericksburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertisement published last Tuesday, by Messrs. Wilson and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertisement seems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following statement of facts, which I can support by testimony, will at once remove the impression of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjust publication.

Mr. Swann, of the house of Wilson and Swann came to the post office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. and he delivered me a letter. I asked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his presence (as he staid some considerable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as usual, and sent from this office.

How Messrs. Wilson and Swann came by their information that the letter was suppressed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Those Printers in the United States who publish Messrs. Wilson and Swann's advertisement, will be so obliging as to insert the above, and apply for payment to W. W.

1500 Dollars

WAS delivered to the post master at the post office, on the evening of the day the 27th past, a letter directed to Messrs. Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing Alexandria bank notes, No. 4320, [illegible] William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thousand dollars, and No. 451[illegible] John P. Pleasants, and dated 10th [illegible] 1798, for five hundred dollars; which have been suppressed in a post office, and the notes taken out, as the public mail was not stopped, molested nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of the notes and stop them; and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have five hundred dollars reward, and reasonable actions asked.

WILSON & SWAN.

Fredericksburgh, Virginia, 9th September, 1799.

☞ All Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above, and we will pay [illegible]

W. & S.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

Treasury Department.

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given,

Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An Act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the [illegible] due west to the main b[illegible] river; thence up the mai[illegible] river to the place where t[illegible] line crosses the same—thence along [illegible] boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WANTED,

Two Journeymen HATTERS.

Enquire of THOMAS WILSON.
Pittsburgh, September 16, 1799.